The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,361.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander Patterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 26th October, 2 p.m.

Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Galle
„ Carwar	28	„ Negapatam
„ Mangalore	29	„ Pondicherry
„ Cannanore	30	„ Madras (one hour)
„ Calicut	30	„ Coconada
„ Beypore	30	„ Vizagapatam
„ Cochin	31	„ Bimlipatam
	Nov.	„ Gopalpore
„ Tuticorin	1	„ False Point
„ Colombo	2	Arrive Calcutta

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, which can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 18th October, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	5
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	8
„ Gundur	23	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat	26	„ Linga	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Linga	29	„ Muscat	13
	Nov.		
„ Bushire	1	„ Gundur	15
„ Fao	2	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrives Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kilgour, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 16th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 11th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Bonts at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—Weisum Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times; at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have twelve hundred Tons to spare, our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for those lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on hand new consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah Lighting, &c., are enhanced :—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, Ib. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Bragg's ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew,			
1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb.	20 lb. boxes	Rs. 29 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 „	„	15 „
Bragg's, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„	12 „
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„	12 „

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long	
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,705 lbs.	Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1, 2 0 lbs.	„ 100 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 90 „
Do. „ 400 „	„ 80 „
Vibrating Axle Scale	„ 250 „
American Union Scales	„ 20 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 12 „
Do. 4 „	„ 8 „
Post-Office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 8 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Do. Tomatoes, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
4	„ Under Vests.	1	Mand.
4	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND
SUMMARY OF TRADE,

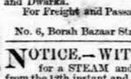
Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Expert Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1859 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Rowlsson, will be despatched on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veravul, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—WITH reference to the TENDER for a STEAM and SAILING VESSEL, which appeared from the 12th instant and following dates, owing to changes in the movement of troops, the following Advertisement is substituted for the former.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th instant, from parties wishing to supply a STEAMER, of not less than 800 tons, for three weeks certain, for the service of Government, also one STEAMER of not less than 800 tons, and a SAILING VESSEL of about 1,200 tons, to assist in conveying Her Majesty's 59th Foot to Kurrachee, to be discharged there if agreed upon, or return to Bombay with any details or stores awaiting passage at the former port.

Tenders should specify a lump sum for the second Steamer and Sailing Vessel.

Ventilation to be cut, and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey), and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the Vessels should be made available if required; and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The Steam Vessel accepted will require to be ballasted and ready for final survey, the first on the 20th instant, the second on the 26th proximo, and the Sailing Vessel on the latter date.

The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th October, 1869.

FIFTY RUPEES REWARD.—STOLEN from the 1st Class Refreshment Room at Bhosawul Station, early on the morning of the 14th instant, a black leather COURIER BAG, locked, with outer pocket and flap, containing the following articles :—A Gold Hunting Watch, made by Brunker, Dublin—name of owner engraved inside in full, Robert Henry Howard; a Pocket Thermometer in red case; three Phials Medicine; a Needle Syringe in red case; a Pocket-Book; a Travellers' Guide; and an Indian Bradshaw; two pairs small Scissors in plain ebony sheaths, 50 in a box, one pair. Any person giving information which may lead to the recovery of the above, or to the conviction of the thief, will receive a REWARD of FIFTY RUPEES.

Apply to R. HOWARD Nagpore, or to Messrs. HOWARD BROTHERS, 2 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ANTOIN'S JAPANESE VIOLET COPYING INK, JUST RECEIVED.—The extreme excellence of this Ink has, in a comparatively short time, brought it into general use, both in England and on the Continent; it is limpid, and does not thicken; it will give six copies if taken at once, or a single copy twenty-four hours after. Per pint Rs. 2; ditto ditto Black per pint Rs. 1.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NORTHWAY'S NON-CORROSIVE RED INK.—Writes with a rich examine tint and is much approved. Per pint Rs. 1-8, per quart Rs. 2-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GOPINATH BALCRUSNAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to MORTGAGE all that piece or parcel of Fazendary LAND or GROUND, containing by admeasurement 35 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Colabat Waddy, commonly called "Chawool Waddy," in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under No. 8, and standing in the name of the said Gopinath Balcrustnajee in the sub-district of Bhoiekhwar, facing on the east side of the said Colabat Waddy, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Gopinath Balcrustnajee, South, Pond, and partly by buildings, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by public passage of the said Colabat Lane, on or towards the west by the house of Crustnarao Raghoonath, on or towards the north by the property of Laxmeenarayen, widow of the late Lacka Ballajee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ramchunder Ballajee. Persons having claim on the aforesaid property, by way of mortgage, inheritance gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me, at my Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said contract will be completed and executed.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

15th day of October, 1869.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and COMPANY,
No. 25 Apollo Street.

M. J. & Co. most respectfully beg to announce the arrival of their own direct fresh Consignments of following articles of domestic use, for which they humbly solicit the kind patronage of the public by an early trial for them :—

Fresh Trichinopoly Cheroots, large, (to sell cheap), and Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

Best Pale Bass' Beer, by H. Stone, in Quarts and Pints.

Best Pale Sherry and Port, of various Brands.

Fresh Flavouring Scented Tea (not to sell less than 1 lb. as Sample).

Italian Brandy No. 1, Chillingworth Sherry, bottled by us.

Fresh China Preserve, Fresh Biscuit (People's Mixed), and miscellaneous other fresh Preserved Provision, Stores, Wines and Spirits, too numerous to name within the small compass of an advertisement.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing Fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-leaders in India. Ask for 'Rowlands' articles and beware of Spurious Imitations

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

APPENDICES to HYMNS, ANCIENT and MODERN, which will be in use in the Cathedral from TUESDAY next, may be had of Mr. Bowman, Clerk, at 6 annas per copy. There are a few copies of a larger size with tunes at an increased rate.

The Cathedral Vestry, 14th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY ASSOCIATION, Merchants engaged in the Cotton Trade, and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay, will be HELD in the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock P.M. on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, to petition the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations regarding the Cotton Frauds Bill.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary to the Bombay Association.

Bombay, 13th October, 1869.

ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, ADVERTISED to be HELD THIS DAY, for the purpose of receiving the resignations of Messrs. P. E. Bendir and Damodhur Heerjee as Liquidators, and for appointing a Liquidator or Liquidators in their place and stead, is in consequence of a quorum of Shareholders not having been present at the appointed time, again ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 25th day of October, instant, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Bank.

DAMODHUR HEERJEE,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th October, 1869.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—MOODY BAY RECLAMATION.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st November, for the construction of a DRY RUBBLE STONE BREAK WATER, on Moody Bay, consisting of about 900,000 cubic feet of dry rubble stone.

Specifications and Drawings may be seen, and further information obtained, at the office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Moody Bay.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. E. HART, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, October, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following IRON WORK, and will be received up to the 21st October, 1869, one viz :—

About 144 tons of Wrought Iron Plate Girders for Floors and Roofs.

„ 12 „ of ordinary Corrugated Sheet Iron.
„ 40 „ do. curved.
„ 8 „ of Iron Trusses, complete.
„ 5½ „ of Angle Iron, 1½ by 1½ by ¼.

Particulars can be had on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to

Captain G. SWETENHAM, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division, Bolarum.

Bolarum, 26th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for building THE NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before noon of the 22nd instant.

Form of Tender and Specification can be obtained on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plan and Conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract; and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E.,
Archt. Exc. Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

TIMBER SALE in NORTH CANARA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned TIMBER, the property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in December, 1870, at the Port of Carwar :—

—	Teak best Southern.		Black-wood.		Jungle-wood.		Fire-wood.		Date of sale.
	Logs.	Cds.	Logs.	Cds.	Logs.	Cds.	Tons.		
Carwar	1061	1759	865	734	1	6	461	3rd Dec. 1869.	

The whole will be arranged in convenient lots.

Terms.—On the day of the sale the buyer to deposit 15 per cent. of the purchase money.

The balance of sale price is due on or before the 1st March, 1870.

All the lots to be removed from the depôt on or before the 1st April 1870.

Further particulars of Sale and Rules may be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Timber Depôt, Carwar.

J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector of Canara.

Canara Collector's Office, Camp Belliary, October, 1869.

Note.—There is steam communication with Carwar from Bombay.

THE DHURRUMSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

धी धरमसी शपनीगि ऐनड वीवीग कंपनी लीमीटिड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive from the Registered Shareholders of the COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, only) APPLICATIONS for 450 shares which remain for allotment in the DHURRUMSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited. Applicants will be considered bound to take the number of shares they apply for, or any less number which the Directors of the Company may think fit to allot to them; and also to pay a Call of Rs. 2,000 per share at the Registered Office of the Company on or before Monday the 1st November, 1869.

No Applications will be received after Monday the 18th instant.

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider the following Resolution, passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st instant :—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), to a new Company, to be called the "Mazagon Land Company (Limited)," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 1st October, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited) WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of October, instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering and, if so determined, confirming the following Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st instant :—

"That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily."

"That Messrs. James Dickson and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be, and they hereby are, appointed Liquidators of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), at a remuneration of Rs. 750 each."

"That the Liquidators be, and they hereby are, authorized to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X of 1866."

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 28th and 29th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES; required by the Company for 12 months, from the 1st November next,

Best picked white Cotton Waste.
Best Dungaree Cloth, 20 inches wide.
Best Bengal Twine, in hanks.
Best Coir Brooms, each weighing 21 oz.
Best Country Soap.
Best Bees Wax.
Best Yellow Sealing Wax (red).
Best Gum Arabic, picked.
Best Cuttle Fish, in whole pieces.
Best Country Salt.
Best Charcoal from Baboolwood, and sifted.
Best Coir, loose.
Best Coir, in yarn.
Best Cane or Rattan.
Best Cobs Basket, made of Cane.
Best Ballast do. do.
Best Ballast Baskets made of Bamboo.
Best Coke do. do. do.
Best Correspondence Baskets, made of Cane, 15 by 10 by 3½ deep.
Best do. 11 by 9 by 3 deep.
Best Hair Cuttables, colored.
Best Hair Dubbies, white.
Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrellas for Sepoys,
Best Wheaten Flour, for paste.
Best Coal Tar.

Samples may be seen, and form of tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., by application to the Storekeeper's office, Byculla.

As orders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender.

A cash deposit of Rs. 20 (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) must accompany each Tender, and parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and find further security, making the total of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday, the 20th October next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd September, 1869.

EAU DE COLOGNE.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709. By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals : London, 1851, 1862 ; Oporto, 1865 ; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz,

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne, Prussia, and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and, Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1868.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

NOTICES.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of AHMEDABAD.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and the winding up of the Goojrat Trading Company, Limited.

Pursuant to an order of the above Court, the second or last distribution of one anna in the Rupee on the amount of admitted claims is payable to the Creditors of the aforesaid Company at the Office of the Official Liquidator at Ahmedabad, within the limit of Manockchowk, on or after the 15th October next.

DINSHAW H.,
Official Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 6th October 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, in Liquidation.

Upon reading the Affidavit of Mr. Patrick, Dewar, the Attorney for the Liquidator of the abovenamed Association, sworn on the 15th day of October, instant, and on hearing Messrs. Acland, Prantis, and Bishop, Solicitors for the said Liquidator, I do order that all Creditors of, and Claimants upon, the abovenamed Financial Association of India and China, Limited, do on or before the Eighth day of November next, send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidator of the said Association, at the office of the said Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay, and that in default thereof they be finally excluded and barred from all claim upon or against the said Association; and I do further direct that this order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette" and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jami-Jamsheed," and "Bombay Samachar" respectively.

—Dated this 7th day of October, 1869.

C. SARGENT.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Financial Association of India and China, Limited.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. :—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,695 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 897 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,463 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 18 7, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852½ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay and its vicinity that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, No. 1 LOVE LANE, PAREL ROAD, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the practice of the Photographic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the Public. Ladies, especially, will find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Studio particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer et Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of *matér el* of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant; due notice of which will appear.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mazagons, Back Bays and Colabas at Rs 1,345 to 1,350, 615, and 1,700 respectively, for time. Market active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	617½
15,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	200
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
37,036	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1750
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstne Land	1020
11,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	635
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freec Land & Pier Co. Ld	270
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	13 5
5,000	2,000	1,4	Nil	Port Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
20	2,000	1,800	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
20	3,000	850	20 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	570
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	93 do.	New	500
900	1,88	all	30 do.	Colaba Press Co	10,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	2,500	all	100 ps	Fort Press Co.	10,150
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,225
200	5,00	all	245 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,2 0
1000	5,00	2,050	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,800
225	2,000	75	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	1,650		Wadsevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£2	218.3.4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	228
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 4	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
500	2,500	all	20* p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
800	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	720
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,975
300	2,500	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1375
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,410

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'D'g Co.	55
5	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	200

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	50 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	51
25	135 ...	Do. China	5½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Tr'dg & B'nkg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...	East India Bank's	15 –16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	65 May '67	Royal Bank	12
1200	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750 Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	595
3,500	2,400 ...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400 ...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	2s. 5 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	180 Do. do	222

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	108
Four per cent	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103 nl
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do	102½
5 years' do. do	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	104

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 208
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 196-10
Bar Silver	,, 15-1
Gold Leaf	,, 16
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 196-9
Australian Gold	,,

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Whittaker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on general duty, from Belgaum.
Dixon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Infantry, on furlough (to Europe,) from Bangalore.
Macnaghten, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Sinclair, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Price, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Maligaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 15.

Macnaghten, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Breton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Lahore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	No ship loading. Nom.p.ton
	Cutch	,, ,,
	Seeds	,, ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Nada (s)	Wood	Bussorah, Oct. 2.
	Kerata Boodreen	Nacoda	Cochin, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Rangoon (s)	Baker	China, &c.,
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Malabar Coast.

The ship Ann Millicent, Nash, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 10 Madras (s) ..... McKirdy ..... Moulmein, Oct. 4.
Ivanhoe ..... Robertson ..... Zanzibar, Sept. 15.
Lord Strathmairn ..... Reid ..... Batavia.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Madras—Captain and Mrs. Robertson, J. Wilson, Esq., J. McLauchlan, W. Mack.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 9 Ethiopia (s) ..... M'Callum ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES

Oct. 9 Peeress ..... —— ..... Calcutta.
Surat (s) ..... —— ..... Calcutta.
Punjab (s) ..... —— ..... N. Ports.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed a... ...ay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 16th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Oct. 16	Saturday	Nov. 27
,,	,, 23	,,	Dec. 4
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 11
,,	Nov. 6	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 20		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Oct. 29	Friday	Nov. 26
,,	Nov. 12	,,	Dec. 10
		,,	,, 24

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Oct. 29	Friday	Dec. 24
,,	Nov. 26		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Réunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

6th November. | 4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company). This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

November 5th. | December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N.W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	
Do. do. Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruthagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
[Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. COUCH. | Ven. ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.
Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS. | Rev. C. F. WILSON.
G. FOGGO, Esq. | Rev. W. MAULE.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Esq. | Rev. C. E. H. JOHNSTON.
A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq. | Rev. T. K. WEATHERHEAD.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | Rev. C. GILDER.

A. C. MOORE, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN. | W. WEDDERBURN, Esq.
Hon. A. H. CAMPBELL. | Rev. G. C. REYNELL.
Hon. Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. COOPER, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss WATLING.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary, Diocesan School, Byculla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LAM—October 14th, at Khetwady, the wife of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir Lam, of a son.
MORRIS—October 15th, at No. 5 Grant Buildings, the wife of Mr. J. H. Morris, First Class Boiler-maker H. M. Dockyard, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MCDOWELL—October 15th, on the Esplanade, after an illness of 14 months of diarrhœa, which he bore with great patience and fortitude, Alexander Joseph McDowell, Sub-Collon Inspector, aged 55 years, 5 months, and 11 days, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—May he rest in peace.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

KNOX—October 7th, at Meerut, the wife of G. E. Knox, Esq., C.S., of a son.
HAYNES—October 9th, at Seepree, Central India, the wife of Captain Edward Court Haynes, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—POWELL—October 2nd, at Murree, by the Rev. W. W. Phelps, Mr. George B. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Frank Powell, Murree.

DEATH.

BLACKBURN—October 8th, at Allahabad, William Alfred Ripley Blackburn, aged 33 years and 6 months.

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NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

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All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

HE would be a sanguine person who might hope that the debate of the Chamber of Commerce on the Cotton Frauds Bill would materially affect the Legislative Council. When our legislators see the speech of Mr. Kittredge counteracted by that of Mr. Nicol, and qualified by those of Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Bickerdike, they will be rather inclined to think they have, in their modified bill, found out at last the golden mean. Judging from the speeches, we are disposed to agree with Mr. Macdonald that the real opinion of the Chamber would have been more surely ascertained had they debated the bill clause by clause. No doubt such a course would have implied that the Chamber thought some bill necessary, but that is precisely what we infer a majority did think, so that nothing would have been lost. In discussing the bill clause by clause, however, it is possible that the result of the debate would have been the production of irresistible evidence against the bill altogether. A general debate only wastes the force which lurks in a host of special objections, wastes, indeed the cumulative force of objection. As the matter now stands, we have on record a mass of discordant opinion, which will only serve to convince the Council that it is right. We do not overlook the fact that the Committee appointed may do what the Chamber might have done, and may set forth the defects of the bill in a manner which ought to be decisive against it; but time will be lost, because, if the report of the Committee is to be of any use, it must be approved by the Chamber. So far as appears from the debate, Mr. Nicol alone approves of the bill as it stands, but even he has misgivings as to the effect of the notorious section 2 upon the fate of merchants. He thinks the bill should confer upon the magistrate a dispensing power, so that he might acquit a merchant who unwittingly sent mixed cotton to the press. But that is practically the system which the bill destroys. Under the present Act you have to prove intention, under the new bill fact is proof of intention, and the suggestion of Mr. Nicol shows the danger of departing from the recognized principles of jurisprudence. Mr. Donald Graham also put a case which showed that a merchant might be found guilty of mixing seed with cotton, and yet be quite innocent. Mr. Macdonald has objections, but he did not state them. Mr. Bickerdike desires that more attention should be paid to cotton in its early stage, and he denounces the petty regulations with which it is proposed to clog and bind the trade in Bombay. One wants to hit the middle men, another not to give special protection to those engaged in shipping native consignments. Mr. Bythell also does not want any interference in Bombay. These are mere specimens of the views of those who support the bill; they show that the Chamber on Wednesday was not in a very harmonious condition. We are glad to hear that another effort is to be made to bring out the real opinion of the Chamber, and to show that it is against the bill altogether; but whatever the opinion of Bombay merchants may be we have no doubt that the bill will pass. That has long been a foregone conclusion.

IN fulfilling its function as a native organ, the *Bombay Times* engaged yesterday in the congenial task of assailing the reputation of the English. Foul play is attributed to the Civil Service Commissioners because, in the execution of their duty, they disqualified certain Hindoo competitors from the list of those who had been successful at the last examinations. It is not supposed, for a moment, by the Native organ, that the Civil Service Commissioners erred conscientiously. No; they eagerly clutched the first pretext that promised ground for striking out the names. The accusation, of course, can have no weight against the Commissioners and is of no importance except in so far as it is proof of the anti-English spirit which animates our contemporary when dealing with this class of subjects. But there is more than this. The writer has adopted a mode of stating his case which shows a contempt for accuracy that is not to be commended either in a Native or a European. He uses these words—

"After winning—fairly winning—by dint of mental power, some of the representatives of the Indian community have, as our readers know, been dispossessed of the prizes, which they had won, simply *because* in India there is a different method of calculating age than that which obtains in Great Britain."

Now, were these "representatives of the Indian community" excluded because there is in India a method of calculating age different from that which obtains in England? If so the Civil Service Commissioners must be fools as well as the knaves our contemporary strives to make out that they are. The Hindoos were excluded—two, because, in the judgment of the Commissioners, they had not fulfilled all the conditions of the competition, and one because they believed that he had made a serious mis-statement. Two appeared, by recorded evidence, to be over age; and one appeared, by similar evidence, to have secured admission to the University of Bombay on the faith of a certificate which did not state the truth. A court of justice will determine whether the Commissioners acted legally in arriving at these conclusions, and whether they did not act hastily in refusing to take further evidence on disputed points. But we shall be greatly astonished should the Court of Queen's Bench declare that the action of the Commissioners was not only illegal but that it was dictated by a sinister motive.

Now, take another mode of stating the case, far more characteristic than that which we have quoted. The writer puts it thus:—

"The question which arose was not a question of the actual age of the successful Hindoo competitors; but it appeared that *in India*, according to the custom of the country, they had entered their age on matriculation at the Calcutta University, according to the year which of the life they had commenced, not the year, which they had completed. If there was any wrong in this, it was a wrong of which the authorities of the Indian University, not the Civil Service Commissioners in England should have taken cognizance. We cannot at all see that the two things have anything to do with each other. If a young man for the purpose of evading a debt, states that he is under age, when he is not, he many [may?] commit a moral, perhaps a legal offence; but he is not thereby prevented from taking possession of property, which he has inherited, on proof being afforded that he is of age."

We repeat the sole question *was* one of actual age. The Commissioners ill advised, as we think, did not admit any other evidence than that derived from academical records; but nevertheless their decision, on this evidence, turned on the actual age, for the age of the competitors was the essence of the question before them. The doctrine that the Civil Service Commissioners had no right to take cognizance of a wrong done to the authorities of the Indian University does not bear a moment's reflection. Why not? The entries were evidence of age, and as such came under the cognizance of the Commissioners. But the last sentence in the passage we have quoted is most worthy of remark. It states that a young man who tells a lie about his age to escape, or as our contemporary delicately puts it "evade" a liability, *may* commit a moral, perhaps a legal, offence. May? A lie *may* be an offence! This is news. Telling a lie, deemed when expedient, would not prevent a young man from taking possession of inherited property. Perhaps not. But would the lie qualify him for a place of trust? In no sense can a place in the Civil Service be considered the property of a man who has not fulfilled the conditions necessary to secure it. Telling lies is a disqualification; it is evidence of bad moral character. Some might argue that our contemporary does not think so; they would be unjust. He is only hurried away by his devotion to the natives into the statement of doctrines, which, nakedly set forth, he would repudiate. Nevertheless we are bound to set them forth as they stand, in order that we may show upon what false grounds rests this Native assault upon English fair play.

The merits of the question, which gave rise to our contemporary's *boutade*, we shall not now touch upon. They are before the Court of Queen's Bench, and will be justly dealt with. We are of those who think that Parliament was wrong when it opened the Civil Service to Natives; but so long as that mistaken policy is persisted in it must be strictly and legally carried out. If the young men excluded are right, depend upon it the Court will restore them to the places they are supposed to have forfeited; if they are wrong, justice will be equally done. But should the Court decide against his clients, judging from the anti-English spirit of his yesterday's article, we shall not be surprised to find our contemporary placing English Judges, as well as English Commissioners, under the ban.

THE Rangoon papers have it, (on what authority does not appear,) that Colonel Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon, will be the next Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

IT appears that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, as well as a camp, is to be held at Meean Meer on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. The intention had been to hold the Exhibition at Agra. The troops in the camp will, it is said, number about 6,000 men.

A BENGAL paper mentions that a request has been forwarded to all the Commissioners in that presidency that they will report whether there is any game, which is worth preserving, in their respective divisions, and, if so, what measures they can suggest for effecting that object.

THE Governor-General has appointed Captain Abbott to the command of No. 3 Light Field Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Salt, retired, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, V.C., to the command of the Peshawur Mountain Battery in room of Captain Minto Elliot, appointed Major of Brigade, Royal Artillery.

THE "Deccan Herald" of yesterday says:—"The 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry was expected to march from Poona to day *en route* to Neemuch and Nusseerabad, but instructions having been received from Army Head Quarters, the departure of this distinguished cavalry corps is countermanded until further orders."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 2ND OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.
Fair Dhollera 9¼d.
Oriental Bank shares £43
Chartered ,, ...£18 10s.
,, Merc. ,, ... £33
Exchange on India, 1s. 11⅛d.
Total coin in Banks of England and France £69,125,000
Total Notes outstanding £79,500,000

LONDON, 4TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was rather firmer.
Fair Dhollera 9½d.
The Bangalore from Southampton takes out £10,000 in specie for Bombay.

The following telegrams have reached Kurrachee so mutilated as to be nearly unintelligible.

LONDON, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

letter popp Rumming Kumming contat allap non—Catholics auter encommedial Concil for discussion frons already contend abituary generally chained hoals ford times braves suppes deserved with drawtoc to presented spot his government saving excepted instructions and Washington government disavowes proedirm a amors King Portugal accepting throne shrit abdicating favour Creditary prince secretary governor tarasend—assassinted republican mob for attempting put down revolutionary flows bank hole Canbreisen discute rumoured largo withdrawal to-morrow snecly telegraphed Washington Spain resolved not negociate for sales Empereur Napoleon have given audience to Lord Clarendon prince prussian Coning Constantinople afterchetir suez brashop excited.

[A partial translation of the above is appended.

LONDON, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

A letter from the Pope to Dr. Cumming (says that he) cannot allow non-Catholics to enter the Œcumenical Council for the discussion of (religious) forms, already the subject of contention.

Obituary—General Charles Holsford (?)

* * * * * * * * *

The King of Portugal has accepted the throne of Spain, abdicating in favour of the Hereditary Prince.

The secretary to the Governor of Taragona has been assassinated by the Republican mob, for attempting to put down revolutionary bands.

* * * * * * * * *

It is rumoured that there will be a large withdrawal from the Bank of England to-morrow.

Mr. Snecly has telegraphed to Washington that Spain is resolved not to negotiate further for the sale of Cuba.

Emperor Napoleon has given another audience to Lord Clarendon.

The Prince of Prussia is going to Constantinople after visiting Suez.]

LONDON, 29TH.

Spisow clarundas al ounherald association lord been an continent head opportunity collectired opinions seen persons who exercise influence on bestiwos Europe and believe at no time since prussians austrian paer existed faviar paus pant monte montement blessing peace.

[The following translation is hazarded:—Lord Clarendon has been entertained by the Association of ———. His Lordship said he had been on the Continent, and had had opportunities of collecting opinions. He had seen persons who exercised influence in the best circles of Europe, and he believed that at no time since the Prussian and Austrian war had there existed fairer prospects of the maintenance of the blessings of peace.]

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Columbian, Captain Geo. Hyde, will sail to-day, for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Mr. Talbot, Mrs. Jones and two children, Lieutenant S. Babington, Mr. C. H. Alsen, Captain F. Weldon, Mr. J. W. Towney, Mr. Harding, Mr. Burkith.

For Southampton—Mrs. Knox and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee, Captain G. L. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Woodbridge and child, Mrs. Borthwick and child, Mrs. Wisher and child, Captain Brock, Mrs. Marlow and child, Mrs. Hewetson and child, Mrs. Smith and two children, Cornet Reade, Mr. George Mole, Mr. Thomas Lee, Mr. Fred. Ward, Mr. Walton Britten, Ensign Shaw, Surgeon-Major T. B. Johnstone.

For Suez—Mr. G. W. Christison and Mr. Russel Aitken.

THE SECOND PERSIAN GULF CABLE.

IT may be remembered that more than a year ago the Government decided to submerge a second telegraph cable in the Persian Gulf, extending from Bushire to Jashk on the coast of Mekran. At the present moment there is a double line of communication from Kurrachee to Jashk, the one by sub-marine the other by aerial telegraph; and from Bushire to England there is the line by Turkey (just now unfortunately interrupted by the Arabs), and a second through Persia and Russia, the organization of which at Messrs. Siemen's hands will not, in all probability, be thoroughly carried out until the end of November. The laying, therefore, of the second cable between Jashk and Bushire will complete the duplicate chain of communication between India and Europe, and will relieve the old cable from a weight of traffic already nearly too much for its capabilities.

So far back as July 1868 the manufacture was commenced in England under the management of Mr. Latimer Clark, who was engaged to superintend the construction and submersion of the new cable. The general direction of the arrangements was entrusted to Major Champain, assistant to Colonel Goldsmid, the head of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. This is the first cable of importance where the old gutta-percha covered core has been discarded and india-rubber, prepared by Mr. Hooper, the well-known chemist in Pall Mall, used in its stead. The superior insulating properties of the latter substance have long been recognized, but difficulties in properly preparing it and numerous other causes have hitherto prevented its general adoption. The excellent qualities of Hooper's core have, however, been satisfactorily proved by many severe tests. An experimental length has for a long time been laid near Bushire; the new core was also used for the existing Ceylon cable; many miles have been sent out to India for river crossings; and a considerable quantity was purchased and sent out in 1867 for telegraphic purposes during the Abyssinian campaign. The cable under consideration was covered by Mr. Henley, of North Woolwich, and shipped last winter on board the two fine sailing vessels, the Tweed and the Calcutta. It was at first intended to lay the new line in the spring of the present year, but the whole arrangement had to be altered in January in consequence of the disastrous collision of the Calcutta near the Lizard, when seventy miles of the cable had to be thrown overboard, and the vessel at last abandoned in a sinking state in the Channel. The captain of the Calcutta and thirty of his crew, including three cable hands, lost their lives, but the ship was eventually picked up and towed into Plymouth by H. M. frigate Terrible. The 70 miles of jettisoned cable were grappled and recovered under the immediate supervision of Mr. Webb, Mr. Latimer Clark's assistant, and after great labour the Calcutta was able to sail again at the end of June closely followed by the Tweed.

Both ships reached Bombay on the same day and are now lying off the Apollo Bunder preparatory to the final start for the Persian Gulf.

It was from the first determined to lay the cable out of sailing vessels in tow of steamers—a plan which involves some risk and which is never adopted in latitudes where settled weather cannot be counted on. In this instance the vessel actually paying out will be towed by the Dacca, a steamer just chartered for the expedition by the Bombay Government. The second vessel will be towed by the Earl Canning; and the Amberwitch has already strated for Jashk to lay the shore ends in advance. The original length of 525 miles of cable shipped has been reduced by 10 miles in consequence of loss in splicing and repairing the 70 miles jettisoned off the Lizard. The operations will commence about the 1st November and the cable will be laid up the Gulf from Jashk to Bushire: the Tweed first paying out her stock and the Calcutta completing the last half to Bushire. It is confidently expected that the ships will be back in Bombay by the beginning of December to have their tanks removed and their decks and beams replaced.

REVIEW.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.—Six Lectures delivered before the Society of London Apothecaries by HENRY E. ROSCOE, P.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in Owen's College, Manchester. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1869).

THE first thing

THE "INDIAN CHURCH REVIEW."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I received and read yesterday the specimen copy of the *Indian Church Review*, and hope you will give insertion in your columns to the following remarks on the paper in question,—that, I imagine, must occur to all ordinary-minded individuals alike. First and foremost, the *Indian Church Review* must forfeit all claim to connection with the "Mother Church" (if by that he means our Church of England as established by Parliament) by, in his very opening sentences, flatly opposing her chief leading doctrine on the Holy Eucharist, as authorized in "Art. of Religion 28." How does the *Indian Church Review* reconcile his theory of "the Real Objective Presence which we humbly recognize," &c., with the following:—"Transubstantiation (or the change of the substance of bread and wine) in the Supper of our Lord cannot be proved by Holy Writ; but it is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a Sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions."—Article 28. And whilst on this subject, I would say that the extraordinary discovery of the *I. C. R.* that the use of a handkerchief to wipe the mouth after receiving the holy element of wine is "most unseemly," requires confirmation from some higher authority before (it is to be hoped) the practice will be given up. I need offer no suggestion on this topic, but the very obvious one that "necessity has no law;" and I feel sure that all communicants (particularly those among the men who wear beards) will agree that the *other* course would be the one "most unseemly." I should also like to ask, how, (if, as the *I. C. R.* confesses, he acknowledges the bodily presence of our Lord in the Sacrament) can he degrade the divinity of our Lord to the neuter gender? "Its moisture,"—or if the "Its" stand simply for the genitive form of the pronoun, why honoured with a capital? I must confess the religious twaddle of the sentence beginning "after reception," &c., is to a reverent mind quite revolting. I must ask another question—Does the Church of England authorize the keeping of fasts and feasts in London of any but the so-called "Bible Saints?" When were "St. Edward, King and Confessor," and "St. Denis of France" added to the list? and before long how many more shall we be told to honour by fast and feast? Is it possible that the *Indian Church Review* can truly and honestly believe, that in these times of mild free-thinking, and rationalism, and when now if ever the Church of England should hold her own, (and draw with cords of love and wisdom all to her side to fight and overcome the enemy)—is it possible, I repeat, that the *I. C. R.* hopes to attain these ends by professing "Ritualism" in its worst and most dangerous form?—the very word "stinks in the nostrils" of all true, humble, church believers, whose bewildered minds strive in vain to follow the numberless twistings and turnings of semi-popish imitations, and tinsel mockeries of coloured vestments, senselessly repeated genuflexions, and mumbled prayers, sounding more like incantations over a witch's cauldron han simple holy words of faith and love that Jesus commanded to be used in memory of Him; Is it possible that the article on "Colours" should raise any feeling but disgust in the minds of true Churchmen, and, worse still, *scorn* in the minds of those who embrace the rapidly-spreading notions of Ritualism, and who lie in wait daily to tear in shreds the no longer seamless garment of Christ? Can the *I. C. R.* give any satisfactory evidence why green must be the colour one day, red the next, on another blue, black, violet, or white as the case may be? and does not this go hand in hand with gimcrack toys, banners, candlesticks, and every imaginable tawdry kickshaw, more suited to the idolizing fanatics of Gunputti or Yellama, or the lowest rabble of ignorant Goanese 'Saint worshippers" than to men and women on whom the latter times are fallen, and who, if they choose to worship, do so with clear faith and open eyes, and hearts all reverence for the mighty mysteries of God and His revealed religion, but whose very souls abhor the wretched missionaries of Romanism as advocated by the *Indian Church Review*, knowing too well the scorn and contumely these base imitations of Romanism bring on the church they love by those whose chief happiness is to make a laughing-stock of all creeds but their own? Alas! I very much suspect that the so-called *Indian Church Review* is "a snake in the grass," and one who strangely enough appears to have lost his wisdom by pouring out his poison before his fangs have closed on his unsuspecting victims. Thank God! the *I. C. R.* stands revealed in its own true colours on the first day of its existence! and may all faithful orthodox Churchmen beware of this "will o' the wisp light' leading minds from the old safe paths, astray into the quagmires and swamps of Romanism in the spirit, if not in the letter, as exemplified by the *I. C. R.*'

"Ritualism."

Belgaum, 11th October.

THE DEATH OF MAHOMED AZIM KHAN

THE death of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan is likely to be advantageous to Shere Ali, not as removing a dangerous rival, since Azim Khan had long ceased to be a serious competitor for the throne, but as leaving Abdul Rahman and Ishak Khan, the Ameer's two most dangerous foes, in an attitude of rivalry for the leadership of the Cabul opposition. Abdul Rahman is probably at or near Shabrood. It is certain that Sirdar Ishak Khan is still on the other side of the Oxus, though he may have many sympathizers on this. The fort of Akcheh is held for the Ameer by Syud Ruza Khan. There was a rumour that Maimena was to be attacked, but as the threatened assailants were sometimes said to be Persians and at other times Russians, the rumour does not prove much. The army of Turkistan has been strongly reinforced, and on the other hand 3,000 Afghans of the old army, in whom the Ameer had justly no confidence, have been sent to, and have arrived at, Cabul. Amongst Afghans a matrimonial alliance is often a safer bond of union than any ties of blood: thus the Meer of Budakshan adheres staunchly to the party of Azim Khan, Ishak Khan and Sirdar Abdul Rahman; and it is said that General Nusseer Khan, who was Abdul Rahman's most trusted general, is now actually at Budukshan. Nevertheless, everything in Turkistan is for the moment perfectly quiet. The most dangerous circumstance for the Ameer's authority there is, that Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor, and General Daood Shah, the victor of Tashkurghan, are said to hate each other mortally.

The mule battery presented by the British Government has reached Cabul, to the intense delight of the Ameer. It seems pretty certain that Sirdar Ismael Khan after his escape was entertained for a couple of days by the Akhoond of Swat, and he is supposed to be now trying to find his way to join Nusseer Khan at Budukshan. The Persian Envoy, who by-the-bye is a Candaharee and Soonee by birth, though he has turned Persian and Shiah, has been received with limited honours by the Ameer. He receives Rs. 25 a day for expenses, but on the understanding that his stay must not be protracted beyond twenty days. The Ameer perhaps doubts the affection of Persia. The Envoy's object, or one of them, probably is either to renew a private understanding with Sirdar Yakoob Khan, or to produce the impression in the Ameer and the Cabul public that he has done so.—*Pioneer.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 15th, 9-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 80, barometer 30·06.

VINGORLA, 15th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 86.

TUTICORIN, 15th, 10-25 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·95.

CANNANORE, 15th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 29·995.

MANGALORE, 15th, 11-10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by north, thermometer 81, rainfall 10·61.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 12th October.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th October.

From Alexandria, 4th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th to 8 P.M. of the 15th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 29	0 3
" Calcutta via Agra	8 5	0 30
" Madras	5 15	0 17

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Hormusjee, from London.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Hornajee Street, from London.

A COMPARISON.

SOME years ago a certain old judge in these provinces wooed and won a fair young bride. After the performance of the marriage ceremony, when he had arrived safely at home, he is said to have pulled a wig off his head and drawn a set of false teeth from his mouth, and throwing them before his aghast bride to have exclaimed, "I scorn deception." The Government of India somewhat resembles this wily old gentleman in the pseudo-candour of its present attitude. Last spring our fascinating Financial Minister went a-courting in the money market. Decking himself with the charms of a surplus, small but apparently real, and smiling with a glittering display of what seemed to be genuine cash balance he found but little difficulty in picking up his requisite two million. Such was the magic of his glance that numerous bright eyes at once responded, and his only difficulty was an *embarras de richesses*. The money thus easily acquired is safe in the coffers of the Government of India. But now what do we see? A ruthless hand—not his own, and here the parallel somewhat breaks down—has pulled off the sham trappings, and he stands revealed in all his native ugliness, with a bare treasury and a yawning deficit. As was once said with an amusing confusion of metaphor, "The veil is removed and the cloven foot displayed." The Government of India now scorn all concealment, but what will the betrayed holders of the new loan say? There can be little doubt that, had the estimates last spring shown the true state of affairs, the Government would not have raised its loan on such good terms, and we may expect now to see a fall in the price of its securities.—*Pioneer.*

SPEECH BY MAJOR SLADEN.

MAJOR SLADEN, who left Calcutta a few days ago for Simla, was entertained by the people of Rangoon at a public banquet on the 25th September. In the course of his speech, in reply to the toast of his health, Major Sladen took occasion to point out in how many ways the treaty which General Fytche induced the King to sign in 1867 is a success. He showed how exclusive the Burmese are, how many of their privileges they have abandoned, and how many of his monopolies the King has given up; and in proof of the substantial character of the success which had been achieved, and as a promise of the greater successes which will probably follow from this treaty, Major Sladen pointed to the large fleet of inland steamers now plying with extraordinary punctuality between Rangoon and Mandalay, to the establishment of a post office at the Residency, and, above all, to the opening of the Agency Courts.

Mr. Sladen claimed for the Bhanmo expedition the merit attaching to a complete success. That expedition proved the anxiety of the King of Talifoo to meet half-way the efforts of the British to open up a trade with Yunan, and it also proved that the Irrawaddy was perfectly navigable to Bhanmo, a point 800 miles from the sea. We extract the portion of his speech bearing on this question and on the non-publication of the Bhanmo report:—

"We now know that the river Irrawaddy is navigable to Bhanmo, some 800 miles from the sea, and the difficulties of the navigation above Mandalay have entirely disappeared, and I can assure you, gentlemen, it is quiet a respectable stream, and not the failing troubled river, full of shallows and rapids we were told it was, and what we fully expected to find. On its banks also are many large and prosperous towns, and there is an ease and comfort about the people and towns that is in direct contrast to the sterile and barren appearance which the country has below Mandalay. There are many roads and highways leading from these towns into the Shan States, and far east into China, but the principal highways are from Bhanmo to Yunan, and it is merely a matter of selection which to chose, and if we like, we may make a railway, through the midst of a people, hitherto represented as unapproachable, but who are now willing to unite with us in re-opening these old trade routes to China. We also know that the Government is opposed to us in this design, with the knowledge also that the Burmese Government is the only obstruction. I think I shall have done enough when I tell you this, and it is for you, gentlemen, to adopt the necessary measures to remove this obstruction.

"I should be wrong were I not to tell you that you ought to use every exertion to enforce upon them those international law, and endeavour also, by every means in your power, to obtain from them those treaties of friendship, common to every people, and to which the Burmese Government is the one solitary and single exception.

"Gentlemen, I have little more to say than to express my regret that this report has not been made public. The Government of India has, very wisely no doubt and for reason best known to itself, determined that should be so at least for a time. If this determination has been arrived at on political grounds, I can only tell you that I have personally made known to the King of Ava every important particular contained in the report and have withheld nothing from him that had not transpired during the progress of the expedition. It is the greater pity that it has not been made public as you would have then seen and judged for yourselves."

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN THE N. W. P.

From R. SIMSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Nynee Tal, the 6th October 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, that the expectation expressed in my last week's report, dated 29th September, that "the monsoon had cleared off," was premature. After two or three clear days the clouds returned; and there has been continued rain and showers all over the provinces, and in some places so heavy as to flood the country.

2.—As yet no material damage has been anywhere sustained. Where the bajra and cotton were well forward, they have been injured, the flower of the former beaten off, and the boles of the cotton dropping to the ground. The til also has suffered. On the other hand some crops have benefitted, and the rubbee prospects greatly advanced. Clouds and showers still hang about, but at this season it is almost certain that they will speedily give place to clear weather; and the harvest is expected still to be above the average.

3.—The following reports are up to yesterday:—

Scharunpore—No injury.

Meerut.—No material injury; rain ceased.

Agra.—Not much injury, the bajra having been sown late.

Furruckabad.—Cotton much damaged, bajra slightly; river crops submerged; still clowdy; if rain ceases average crop expected.

Cawnpore.—Cotton and bajra injured; what would have been a bumper crop will be an average good one.

Allahabad.—Moore rain undesirable; but crops still healthy.

4.—His Honor regrets to observe that the average rate for wheat, for the week ending 25th September, has advanced from 11 seers to 10-13½ per rupee. The rise has been mainly in the Allahabad, Agra, and Meerut divisions, and is no doubt ascribable to exportation westward. In the Benares division prices declined quarter of a seer. A telegram of yesterday's date announces the gratifying fact that wheat has fallen at Ajmere to 6½ seers per rupee, a cheaper rate than has been known for several months.

5.—On the 24th September the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere reported:—"Prospects are very good at present. The first batch of locusts have flown after doing some damage where they alighted; the others will fly by the end of the month ..... A much happier look-out, if we could only lessen the price of grain; but the rain has made the rates only a few chittacks cheaper. The people have however been perfectly satisfied since the civil famine relief works were started. The numbers have not much decreased. Food is not obtainable in the interior of the district from the grain dealers at the rates fixed in the bazaar. A great number of people at the works drop off and die: and others come in from the district in such a feeble state as not to be able to live for any time in the poor house; these are chiefly foreigners passing through the district." Yesterday's message is to the following effect:—"Crops splendid, prices lowering; number on works yesterday under 7,000; locusts still in great numbers, flying S. E.; wheat 6½, barley 7¾ seers per rupee."

6.—The strain on the relief works and poor-houses is everywhere relaxing, especially so in Rohilkhund. In Moradabad they will be closed altogether in a few days. In Bijnore the numbers fell in the week under report from 9,445 to 5,595; and they were daily diminishing also on the Eastern Ganges Canal Works, which will shortly be closed. In the Jhansi division they are also decreasing, but more slowly,—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A TOILET CAR.—The Empress Eugenie has invented a toilet car, wherein her whole dress may be changed without inconvenience or loss of time. Thus, on her arrival at Lyons, after having passed by the last station in a plain travelling costume of a little black straw hat and wreath of flowers, a tight black tunic and dark blue skirt, she appeared at the gare of Lyons, where the authorities were waiting to see her, in a magnificent court dress of seagreen satin, with a long train of the same fastened on each shoulder with a dark red rose; a splendid pearl necklace clasped with rubies, and a coiffure of water lilies and ruby studs, to the immense admiration of the bourgeois of the place, who felt the compliment and acknowledged it accordingly.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th, 11-55 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 6th October, 3-20 P.M., via Russia, 11th October, 12-30 P.M.

I CONCUR.

ON the 8th and 14th ultimo the High Court of Calcutta gave lengthy judgments in two heavy cases. The judgments were in each case delivered by Mr. Justice Markby, and the reports terminate respectively:—

Mr. Jutice Glover—I concur.

Mr. Justice Glover—I am of the same opinion.

An hon'ble gentleman in Madras will say that he is a wise judge who speaks little. There are in all societies and all professions men who seldom do much else than concur with what has been already said and done. Whatever is said is right is the maxim. They care not to take the trouble to think a subject straight out for themselves so long as they can find any one else prepared to do such drudgery for them. The "I concurs" of India are social mistakes, for it is very much owing to them that conversation is so thin and sorry, even at the regulated assemblies. And the female "I concurs," their name is legion! The Legislature, when framing the new Divorce Act, should have enabled a husband to obtain a legal separation from a "I concur" of a wife. —*Madras Mail.*

A SHIP IN THE HOOGHLY PARTLY BURNED.

THE *Indian Daily News* of the 12th says:—"About half-past two yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cabin of the fine composite-built ship Forfarshire. The fire continued to gain force for some hours, when the steam fire-engine Hooghly arrived, and fortunately subdued the flames. The fire was confined to the after part of the ship, to which serious damage has been done. It is rather strange that, although the mizen-mast was destroyed and the whole of the poop and the after part of the lower deck nearly down to the healer's edge burnt and charred, the sails on the main and maintop-sail yards do not appear even scorched. It is satisfactory to record that every exertion was made by the officers of the Harbour Master's Department, and by those attached to the marine fire engine. And it would be also satisfactory to know why this said engine is so jammed in amongst the shipping and mooring, in the busiest part of the river, as to lose valuable time in getting free to proceed to the place where her services may be required. She might be most advantageously moored, not anchored in the stream, where she could command a view of the river and the shipping, and slip her moorings in an instant. But we have some wonderful ways in Calcutta. It may be premature to state how the fire originated; but it is supposed to have begun in one of the cabins. The Forfarshire was to have left with coolies this morning; and it is well that the fire broke out thus timely so that effective assistance was available. We understand that no personal injury has been sustained."

CAPTAIN SAXBY'S PROPHECY.

"WE hear," says the *Englishman*, "that on the night of the 7th instant there was a severe gale at Diamond Harbour. The tide broke the *bund*, and the water was eight feet in depth at the Customs' station. The boats were all blown high and dry, and the huts were levelled to the ground almost without exception."

"A Believer in Saxby," writing from Ghazeepore on 9th instant, sends the *Englishman* the following:—

"In your issue of the 8th October there appeared a letter from a Benares correspondent, signing himself 'One Who Breathes Again,' and apparently congratulating himself on the non-fulfilment of 'Saxby's prophecy.' I wonder if he has had reason to change his mind since. On the evening of the 7th we experienced one of the heaviest storms of the year. Wind, thunder, lightning and no less than 5 7/16 inches of rain in about eight hours! Since then it has been blowing great guns and as I write the rain is falling heavily with signs of lasting, and all river traffic is at an end owing to the severity of the gale. The river has risen very high and much damage has been done to the crops. I shall be glad to see accounts from other parts of the country specially in your direction."

A correspondent from Dowlaishweram, whose letter is dated the 4th instant, writes to the *Madras Mail*:—

"The extract of Captain Saxby's letter predicting that the northern ports was to be visited with a cyclone on the 5th October 1869 caused great sensation in this little town. It appears the catastrophe in Masulipatam in 1863 was also predicted by the same officer. In consequence of this letter great fears were entertained by the inhabitants at Dowlaishweram that they would share the same fate of the people in Masulipatam did in 1863. I am given to understand that the heads of offices in Guntoor and Masulipatam have taken all the precaution that is necessary against the recurrence of a similar catastrophe as in 1863. Collectors have beaken themselves to spots of ground which they consider safe; and all Government records have been secured air-tigh. The residents of Cocanada are also in a pit-a-pat, and the passenger boats from this place have ceased running to that port. If anything unusual transpires to-rmorrow (5th) we, of this station, are certain to have the tail end of it. I shall therefore not forget to communicate the circumstance to you."

THE INDIAN POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE ALBERT.

WE have hitherto refrained from at all noticing the scheme put forward by Mr. Wood of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for protecting the interests of the Indian policy-holders of the Albert, because we wished to place it before our readers in its entirety. But as want of space prevents our doing this even now, we must do the subject what scant justice we may. Briefly, then, the scheme is evidently the result of much labour and investigation. The calculations appear accurate, and every detail, even the most minute, seems to have been provided for. And yet we believe this scheme will be a failure, for the simple reason that it will be impossible to get the policy-holders, young and old, to combine in the way suggested, even though it may be for the general interest to do so. Mr. Wood's proposal is a very simple one. Every policy-holder is invited to subscribe 10 per cent of the amount he had insured in the Albert as a guarantee fund, to be invested in Government securities; this amount in case of death to be returned to his legal representatives, together with the full amount of his insurance, provided the premia shall have been regularly paid as to the Albert. Mr. Wood shows by a series of elaborate calculations that in this way the liquidation of this mutual association would go on year after year until the concern was finally wound up, and that the amount of premia accumulated in the earlier years, plus interest on funds invested, would be quite sufficient to meet the lapses during the last decade of the liquidation. The objection to the scheme lies on the surface, and is of course that the old men would have all the advantages, and the young men, who in the very nature of things would have to contribute most to the common fund, all the risks. But Mr. Wood disarms criticism when he says, that the occasion is not one "for the observance of those distinctions which may be urged with propriety, and which have great force in their application, under other circumstances. This is an exceptional instance of a collapse which affects all classes and ages of assurants, and it is better to make even an unequal sacrifice to save all than to sacrifice all by trying to save a little." We think it very likely that Mr. Wood's scheme would fully meet the end he has in view—provided he could get all the policy-holders to sacrifice their individual interests for the common good and join it; but we fear that human nature is not yet entirely free from that selfishness he deprecates.—*Pioneer.*

THE next time there is an agitation in favour of bridges over or tunnels under our crowded carriage ways, it may be well to recollect a piece of advice offered from New York, where the experiment of a street viaduct has been tried. The editor of the *Scientific American* urges the Londoners to have nothing to do with elevated crossings. The fact is people will not use them. In summer the ascent is too fatiguing; in winter the descent is dangerous; in wet weather females, for whom the bridges are mostly demanded, will not draggle their dresses up and down the sloppy steps. At the best, weak-kneed pedestrians cannot mount the stairs, and the nimble-footed prefer to thread through the chain of vehicles in the road. Upon the failure of the Fulton-street bridge the editor bases his recommendation; but this bridge was chiefly erected to save passengers from the mud, we want to keep their lives safe, and are prepared to make sacrifices to this end.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WE have heard so much of the disasters which the threatened exhaustion of our supplies of coal will entail on our descendants that we are rather tired of the subject; but a French savant presents the evil results of the present enormous consumption of coal in a light which has at least the merit of novelty. This ingenious gentleman has calculated that the coal burnt in Europe produces annually eight hundred thousand million cubic metres of carbonic acid gas; the deleterious effects of which on the atmosphere we breathe is enhanced by the decrease of woods and forests, and the consequently diminished production of oxygen. As both these sources of disease are likely to become yearly intensified, the author despondently concludes that the final result of human industry will be the extinction of the human race. The present mania for piercing isthmuses also gives him much uneasiness, and he prophesies a flood of disasters from the disturbance of the "equilibre des oceans." It is really sad to reflect on all the evils which our well-meant endeavours will entail on an innocent posterity.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A REUNION AT HYDERABAD.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE learn from a correspondent at Hyderabad in the Deccan, whose letter we regret we are not permitted to publish, that the 23rd ultimo witnessed a gathering in picnic fashion on the banks of a beautiful piece of water near the city, which in its way merits being described as a political entertainment.

The Nawab Sir Salar Jung who, while still exercising the executive functions formerly pertaining to him as Dewan under the late Nizam, now holds the higher office of co-regent with the Nawab Shams-ul-Umara had assembled a large party of his friends on the occasion. We pass over our correspondent's description of the gay scene presented by the village of canvas which had been created for the accommodation of the guests. Enough that it was filled for the nonce with officers from the garrison of Secunderabad, who had ridden through the "great dark capital" on elephants, and had found its streets as quiet as those of any other native town, albeit lined in many parts with spectators anxious to have a look at the wonderful ladies of the Franks, who were filing past them, throned on howdahs and robed in draperies such as the piece-good trade has not yet made familiar to the squaws of the Deccan. What we have learned with particular interest is, that Sir Salar Jung's guests included some of the great nobles, who this time last year were his apparently implacable enemies. The first to arrive was the principal Ameer of Hyderabad, already referred to as one of the two co-rulers of the country. This nobleman, from his connection with the family of the sovereign, possesses great power, all the more perhaps because of his slightly conservative proclivities. His father exercised a valuable influence over the late Nizam during the mutinies, inclining him to turn a deaf ear to treasonable advisers. The present Ameer could not well, in the late Nizam's lifetime, maintain very cordial relations with Sir Salar Jung, in the face of the strong prejudices against him which were displayed by the Nizam himself: now, however, all that is changed. Along with the Ameer came his two nephews, the Nawabs Basheer-ud-Dowlah and Muhtahshim-ud-Dowlah. The former is said to have an aptitude for office, which Sir Salar Jung, it is to be hoped, will not fail to call forth by exercise. Soon after the army of motley retainers from Nawabs on elephants to picturesque but unkempt vagabonds of sorts,—which followed in the train of Shams-ul-Umara had been cleared away, drums and horns made the echoes of many a rock announce the approach of the Nawab Wikar-ul-Umara and his following. This nobleman, a younger brother of Shams-ul-Umara, and closely connected with the Nizam's family, holds a very high place. Unhappily he long lay under the displeasure of our Government, on account of certain unworthy intrigues in which one or two of his servants engaged during the late Colonel Davidson's term of office. The sentence pronounced in his case at the time by Lord Elgin (as some of our readers may chance to remember) was, that he should not be present on any public occasion where the Resident attended. This debarred him from all share in the councils of the country, and condemned him to a life of seclusion embittered, as may be supposed, with resentment against those in power. The inexpediency of our keeping a veiled opponent, as it were, possessed of such influence as belonged to this Nawab, in a state of political ostracism often, our correspondent alleges, made itself felt. But it was reserved for the present Resident, at the instance (as must be mentioned) of Sir Salar Jung himself, to obtain from the Government of India a full forgiveness for the old offence, and restore Wikar-ul-Umara to his natural place. This was effected on the occasion of his late Highness's death.

Our correspondent's description of the recent picnic strongly suggests to us the value of the result achieved by Mr. Saunders, in thus producing at all events the semblance of mutual good-will amongst the body of nobles, where less than a year ago all was rancour and hostility. Wikar-ul-Umara's public appearance as Sir Salar Jung's guest ought to augur well for Hydecabad. His two sons, as we learn, also accompanied him. One of these is the Nawab Khoorsheed Jah, whose prestige has been increased by his marriage with a daughter of the late Nizam. Their father, we are told, is undoubtedly able and possessed of capacity for administration. We trust that he has been superior to the jealousies and animosities of which the Hyderabad Court was formerly the scene, and has really learned that the only kind of influence which is either worth acquiring, or capable by any possibility of being acquired in these days of British ascendancy, is such as is engendered by a straightforward support of constituted authority, and abstinence from everything savouring of self-seeking or intrigue.

We repeat we cannot but congratulate Mr. Saunders on the admirable foundation for future administrative progress which he seems to have laid in thus bringing together, on a purely social occasion, so many of the once discordant elements of the Hyderabad State. Sir Salar Jung must regard the commencement of the new epoch, which he himself indeed has been so highly instrumental in bringing about, with much satisfaction. It may even be hoped that he will find a source of strength hereafter, in what used to be causes of difficulty and trial. And all this surely suggests the fact, that far more will be expected of Sir Salar Jung now than heretofore. With a Resident who, to use the weighty words of Lord Ellenborough, habitually acts as one who considers himself the "representative of the friendship, as much as of the power, of the British Government," and with the great families of the Court (ostensibly, at least) on terms of amity with himself and his colleague Shams-ul-Umara, we do not see why this eminent administrator should not be able in the course, say, of the next ten years, so to set his house in order as to afford an argument, more convincing than any that could be written on reams of foolscap, that it is possible for a State to be at least as well governed by Native as by British agency. Before he can hope to do so, however, it will be necessary for him to apprehend that his government, to be effective at the present time, and still more to be permanent in its results, must be centralized in one person, however able, but duly distributed among proper departmental heads. This lesson is one of the most difficult of all to be learned by self-made statesmen. Akbars have lived in vain in consequence, and founded systems of government which fell to pieces on the death of their individual authors. The evil now glanced at seems, from all we can gather, one of the chief dangers which beset Hyderabad. Sir Salar Jung, if he be the patriot which his past public life certainly entitles him to be considered, will bestow his special care on this point, now that it is fairly in his power to do so to some purpose. In fact, we can hardly imagine any administrator starting on a great career under happier auspices than those which, thanks to Mr. Saunders, now surround the distinguished minister of the late Nizam in his new capacity of Soobahdar of the Deccan. It is useless to deny that India and, if we mistake not, the people of Great Britain also, will look for decided results.

The sanitation of the city of Hyderabad might be mentioned as one of the minor matters which require attention. Nothing seems to have struck our correspondent more forcibly than the fact, that the party of nobles who were assembled in such barbaric splendour round Meer Alam's lake,—the value of whose personal adornings, in robes of gold and diamonds alone to, all the paraphernalia of jules, and clothing may be dispensed with, and if the coats of horses so treated may not be quite as fine as are those of nags which are kept covered by day and night, this defect will be amply compensated for by the good health which the horses treated as we recommend will enjoy, and by their immunity from colds, coughs, and sudden ailments of a severe nature arising from chills. The reason is obvious. In England, stables being closed, the temperature is even, and there are no gusts of wind. The sudden removal, therefore, of clothing from a horse's body is not of the consequence it is in this country, where from every thing being open, the horse whose body is heated by clothing is on its removal at any moment liable to have the perspiration checked by a strong breeze. We all know how liable we ourselves are to cold if we suddenly remove some portion of clothing when heated, and face a wind. Why then should we be surprised if our horses suffer when at the coldest time of the day—the early morning—the jules which they have worn all night are taken off them by their sleepy horsekeepers, who are in no hurry to proceed with their grooming duties, and who, in all probability, therefore, have them standing for half-an-hour, or more, exposed to a strong wind, and unfortified against its insidious effects by the movement of the muscles and skin which would result from rubbing were the men only doing their duty. And here, by the mentioned of the word, we are led to a consideration of this same grooming. Is it a farce, or a matter of importance? This is a question which it would be well if more people took the trouble to ask and answer themselves. As it is we fear most people never give a thought to the matter. Yet on it greatly depend the condition, health, appearance, temper and usefulness of their horses.

Let it be remembered that, what bathing is to the man in this country grooming is to the horse, and it will be seen at once what an important part this operation plays in keeping the animal well, and how necessary it is that it should be properly performed. We all feel that after we have tubbed and rubbed ourselves thoroughly we are twice the men we were before we went into the bath. Our pores are open, our skins soft and cool, our muscles rendered pliant, our feelings altogether soothed, our tempers improved, our bodies refreshed and prepared for the toil of the day. This is exactly what the well-groomed horse feels. His body being covered with hair is apt to generate scurf, and this clogs the pores of the skin, stops perspiration, and irritates him. By a skilful use of the brush, a great deal of this is entirely removed, and what is left is dislodged from the skin, so that its pores are open and ready to perform proper functions. Again, by the hand and elbow rubbing the muscles are stretched and strengthened, and get that amount of heat generated in the frame which is necessary to a healthy condition of body. Then it is evident that the man who wishes to keep his horses well and in spirits must insist on good grooming. We recommend therefore to every owner of horses that the following procedure be followed twice daily, the first thing in the morning after the early feed has been eaten, and about 4 in the evening. Let each horse's head be turned towards the entrance of his stall, and let him be fastened by two side chains, or ropes, so that he stands exactly in the centre of the entrance. Then let the horse-keeper clean out each foot carefully, and rub down each leg slowly, pressing firmly on the ligaments as he does so, and not leaving off till there is a sensibly increased warmth in the limb. The attention should next be turned to the body, every inch of which should be gone over by the man's fore-arms, moving steadily over the surface, one after the other, and with sufficient pressure to carry off superabundant hair, and to give softness and gloss to the hide. Then let the brush be applied steadily and evenly to every portion of the body, the scurf being every now and then cleared, out by rubbing the brush against the curry-comib which the man should hold in his other hand but which he should never be allowed to use on the horse as it breaks the hair and does more harm than good. Las let a wisp of straw tightly bound together, so as to form a sort of pad, and which should be kept for months, if possible, be dabbed steadily from end to end of the animal's body. This is a peculiar process. It is not rubbing nor scratching. It is usually what we have styled it—dabbing. The operator dabs the pad, which from long use has attained a polished surface, several times in succession on one spot till he has created a gloss, and then proceeds onwards going through the same process again and again. By the time he has finished, if he be a skilful operator, and the horse be in health, the whole hair will shine as though varnished. This then concludes the body cleaning, and all that has to be done is to cleanse the face and ears carefully, and to brush out the mane and tail when the horse may be released with his head-stall on. Released we say, but unhappily the majority of Madras horses are never in this happy condition, so that our remark will only apply to those which are provided, as all horses should be in this country, with loose boxes. It is sad to think that the barbarous custom of tying horses up by the head and heels should be permitted in any Englishman's stable. Nothing can be more unsightly than a poor brute with his hind legs stretched out far behind him, and his neck and fore legs extruded in front for the purpose of picking up his grass. Moreover, common sense ought to tell any one that a position of this sort *must* be injurious to the animal who was never intended by nature to stand on the tips of his hind hoof and the heels of his fore feet. We beg therefore of every horse owner who values his horse's comfort to discard the heel ropes, and convert his stalls into loose boxes, a matter of no difficulty, and involving little expense.

With regard to the loose boxes a plan has been adopted in many of the best Madras stables of late which we highly recommend. We refer to the laying down of sea and permanently a foot or so thick in each stall. This plan has many advantages. It ensures the horse's safety, it is economical, it tends to the horse's comfort, and it is, we believe, a certain preservative of the feet. As regards the first point we know how common a thing it is for a horse to cast himself in his stall, or to slip and injure his knees or body even at night, where he has bedding provided for him. Where the ground on which he stands is hard, this danger can never be effectually guarded against, an accident at any moment being likely to occur; but with a thick layer of soft sand under his feet the horse *cannot* harm himself, and the owner of a valuable steed having seen his horse's stall poles secured ere he goes to bed, may sleep in perfect security, for roll as much as they like, the nags can come to no harm. Moreover by substituting sand for straw the horses are prevented from filling themselves with bedding, a great part of which is quite unfit for food, being more or less defiled, and this in itself is a great advantage, and tends greatly to their well being. As to economy the saving is something very large in the year from using sand instead of straw. In fact we should say that ten horses might be kept on sand for the same money which it would take to provide one with straw. Then it will be found that horses which have sand in their stables will lie down half the day to the great saving of their legs. They thoroughly enjoy the soft suff beneath them, and its coolness keeps them cool in the hottest weather. Moreover all the drainage of the stall instead of lying, as is usual in stable not supplied with sand, under the horse, and by the ammonia which it generates defiling the air, and doing him harm, passes through the sand into the receptacle in the middle of the stall and by the superincumbent mass of sand is kept from throwing out offensive and hurtful odours. This receptacle, we may remark in passing, should be cleared out regularly once every 3 or 4 days, and should have some disinfecting fluid, or powder, always thrown into it after each such clearing out. Lastly the sand undoubtedly preserves the feet. It is always moist and cool and this does good to the hoof while the horse does not jar himself by stamping when teased by flies, as he does in stalls the flooring of which is hard earth, or bricks. We are informed that those who have tried sand have always pronounced it to be of the greatest service in keeping their horse's feet fit for hard work. Indeed, we are assured that anything like hoof disease is unknown among horses which stand on sand.

In conclusion we may as well string together a few maxims connected with stable management which every owner of horses should bear in mind, as they one and all tend to save his pocket by keeping his horses in health and work. Never permit the saddle, or collar, to be taken off the horse directly he comes in from work. Loosen the girthis and raise the saddle, but leave it on your riding horse while his legs are being rubbed which should be always the first thing attended to, and similarly leave the collar on the carriage horse for some time. By this plan you will prevent a sore back or galled shoulder. Always have your horse's feet stopped at night with cow-dung, tar, and earth mixed if you have hard floored stalls. With sand down this stopping is not absolutely necessary, but it is nevertheless just as well to insert it in your horse's feet. It keeps the horse in proper condition. Insist on your horse's feet being raised and cleaned out directly he returns from work. Many a pebble is left by a careless horsekeeper in the horse's frog, and any thing there may cause lameness. Always your horse's head tied well up when they are being cleaned, and do not let them get at a stall bar with their teeth. Many a crib-biter and wind-sucker has been made by non-attention to this maxim.

Bear in mind the following simple-remedies for common complaints. Bamboo leaves for cough; ghee for colic; sulphur and oil mixed for external irritation and mange. Turner's cerate for cuts, chapped heels, and healing wounds. Common country liquor mixed with water in the proportion of two bottles of the latter to one of the former for swelled legs, and reducing heat and inflammation in tendons, care being taken never to let the bandages dry. Black antimony, sulphur, and saltpetre, mixed in equal parts, and given a spoonful at a dose at night regularly every second day for a fortnight, for bringing a horse into health when he requires an alternative.

Never let your horses be washed in the open air. It may be done 50 times without anything occurring beyond perhaps a cough, but on the 51st occasion you may lose your horse. Washing is not necessary either of the body or feet. It is merely a make-shift to save the labour of good rubbing and grooming, and unless the animal is thoroughly dried after the operation, of which you can never make certain in this country, there is always danger.

Always insist on your horse's heels being as dry as tinder, and if he wears wet bandages let it be as much as your horsekeeper's place is worth to allow the water to drip on the heels or to make the fetlocks wet.

HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.

(*Madras Mail.*)

IN our issue of the 29th ultimo we treated of the horse's food. We now turn to the consideration of another most important portion of stable management—his cleaning and general comfort. And here some of our fair readers

MISS TINNE.

THE *Cologne Gazette* publishes some further particulars of the murder of Miss Tinné. It says that it appears from a letter from Herr Rossi, the Austrian Consul at Tripoli, that the unfortunate lady was the victim of a dispute between two tribes of the Tuaregg race. On arriving at Mursuk she obtained an escort from Ichnuchen, the most powerful chief of this tribe, to take her to their camp, where she purposed to spend the summer. Unfortunately the escort consisted of Ichnuchen's enemies, who determined to revenge themselves upon him by murdering his protégée. Miss Tinné, of course, knew nothing of this, and went with them in full confidence, though she was warned by the Turkish Governor of Mursuk that there were dissensions among the Tuaregs. Two Dutchmen, a sailor, and a boy were the only Europeans in her escort, were all murdered at the same time as herself. According to another version, also published in the *Cologne Gazette*, which is given in a letter to the African traveller Rohlfs from Mr. Chapman, the British vice-consul at Bengazi, Miss Tinné was murdered by her escort because she was an obstacle to a plundering expedition which they wished to make in the land of the Jiraffi tribe. The brother of the chief of the escort had been murdered by this tribe, and they accordingly proposed, instead of going to their camp direct, to make a long detour by way of Bilma, where they intended to attack the Jiraffis. To this Miss Tinné objected, and they then determined to put her out of the way. Mr. Chapman thus describes the murder:—

"A dispute occurred between the camel drivers, and the two Dutchmen in Miss Tinné's suite went off to the spot to restore order, leaving the lady standing in front of her tent surrounded by the Tuaregg chiefs. Meanwhile the dispute grew warmer and Miss Tinné advanced a few steps to be able to see it more closely. The chief who stood behind her took this opportunity of striking her down with his broadsword. She gave a loud shriek and sank inanimate to the ground. Hearing the screams of their mistress the Dutchmen ran to the tent, but were cut down before they could get their arms. The murderers then broke open the metal jars with which the camels were loaded, thinking that they must be full of gold or silver, and were much disappointed on finding that they contained nothing but water. . . . There were from fifty to seventy negroes in Miss Tinné's suite, but they were not all made slaves, only the youngest and best-looking. Among these was a little negress of the Niam-Niam tribe named Iamina, who was a great favourite with Miss Tinné. The remaining negroes returned to Mursuk with the news.'

THE BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PARAGUAY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

IN a recent article we gave an account of the tortures to which Mr. Masterman and Mr. Alonzo Taylor were within the last twelvemonths personally subjected by President Lopez of Paraguay, and the other atrocities of which they and Colonel Thompson were eye-witnesses when in the President's camp.

In addition to the tortures and other cruelties inflicted on Messrs. Masterman and Taylor, two other British citizens, Messrs. Stark and Watts, were shot. A third, Oliver, died from fatigue and ill-usage on a march as prisoner, part of the usual incidents of which was bayoneting the slow to make them move more quickly. Mr. Taylor, when a prisoner, saw Stark and Watts taken out for execution. Mr. Masterman and Colonel Thompson attest their deaths. Stark was a merchant in Paraguay; Watts was an engineer, who had done Lopez good service in a naval Battle with the Brazilians. Mr. Masterman mentions that he one day saw a foreigner subjected to the dreadful torture of the *aruguayana*, who, he is "almost sure, was Mr. Monyghan, an English sculptor, formerly an assistant to Baron Marochetti, who had been employed by Lopez to carve some figures for his new palace." He may have been mistaken in this instance as to the man: "I only saw his face for a moment; he was deathly pale, and was holding out his hands as if praying for mercy." As far back as 1856, before the dreadful cruelties *en masse* of the last eighteen months, Mr. Masterman says that an English merchant, Mr. Atherton, "who had been grossly misused by Lopez, and robbed of a large sum of money on the pretext that he had had dealings of an illegal character with Don Carlos Saguier, a Paraguayan deserter, died suddenly, not without strong suspicions of poison." Two other Englishmen, Dr. Rhind and Mr. Fox, both medical men, were imprisoned for three months, and cruelly treated in 1860. Dr. Rhind died seven months after, having "never recovered from the shock his arrest occasioned him," for he was then sickly. Mr. Fox's health was also shattered, and he has since come to England. Mr. Masterman himself was a prisoner in Asuncion for eleven months in 1866 and 1867; his tortures were inflicted during a second imprisonment of three months in 1868. But he thus describes himself when suddenly released from prison without explanation in September, 1867:—"I remained in that horrible place, in a dim twilight or total darkness, a fetid atmosphere, surrounded by prisoners dying from Asiatic cholera, and without once leaving it, or seeing sunlight for eleven months. I left it sick, weak, and half blind, and so changed in appearance that my most intimate friends scarcely knew me."

Mr. Gould, Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, was sent up to Lopez in August, 1867, on board a British gunboat, in order to endeavour to bring away all the British subjects who wished to leave. Lopez made a great favour of allowing him to take away three widows and four children, but he refused to permit any men from whom he could extract service to depart, and declared that none of them wished to do so. Mr. Masterman asserts that Lopez deliberately deceived Mr. Gould. Lopez spoke as follows to Mr. Gould, as this official reported to Lord Stanley:—

"His Excellency assured me that none of them had the slightest cause of complaint; on the contrary, they were one and all perfectly happy and contented. None of them to his knowledge, desired to leave the country, and all had engagements, which they were gladly fulfilling to his entire satisfaction. I should have every opportunity of conversing with the few British subjects in his camp, who would fully corroborate all he had stated."

Mr. Masterman says upon this:—

'Now what are the facts? With two or three exceptions the contracts of all of us had long since expired, and we were most anxious to leave the country, but dared not even say so. Mr. Gould was kept under most careful surveillance, and "the few British subjects in the camp" were afraid to be seen speaking with him; and on the morning after this interview Lopez sent for Dr. Stewart and said to him, "Cuidado! Si yo sepa que algun Ingles diga que quiere salir del pais!" [Take care! If I should know that any Englishman says that he wishes to leave the country!] Those only who know Lopez can understand the full force of this sentence.'

Dr. Stewart is now in London. Captain Seguier, in speaking of the foreigners who have been shot by Lopez, says of the English: "those who are inquisitive or interested in those matters can learn them from Dr. Stewart, who is accessible to all."

Colonel Thompson says that Mr. Gould was put to live "in a little room in the middle of a long hut, the partitions being only made of rushes, through which any one from the two adjoining rooms could easily hear and see what went on in his room." He says, however, that the Englishmen in the camp were allowed freely to visit him, and made him thoroughly acquainted with the position of all the English residents in Paraguay; but that Mr. Gould was forbidden communicating with any of the British subjects employed elsewhere than in the camp.

Mr. Gould's despatches were laid before Parliament in 1868, but there was so much apparent inconsistency in them that it was difficult to know what to believe; moreover, the naval commander, who accompanied Mr. Gould, contradicted several of his statements. It is to be inferred from the subsequent course of the Foreign Office that they did not adopt Mr. Gould's unfavourable opinion of Lopez and of the position of the British subjects in his power. Mr. Masterman intimates that he is the person alluded to in the following statement of Mr. Gould:—"Such is the terror inspired by President Lopez that, fearing the information I had might be attributed to the unfortunate British subjects in the camp, I avoided, for their sakes, taking any notice of the case of a young English apothecary, who, for a slight breach of discipline, has been confined in irons in the capital for the last nine or ten months." The "slight breach of discipline" was a refusal to give up to the Mayor of Asuncion letters which he had received from the French Consul for his fellow-countryman Dr. Rhind, who was in prison. Mr. Gould also wrote to Lord Stanley:—

'The position of British subjects in Paraguay was, up to the commencement of the present war, a very good one; but since then it has materially changed, as I believe I have succeeded in proving, and may fear, I fear, become still more precarious. . . . . During my prolonged stay in this camp my unfortunate countrymen have happily been in comparative safety, although my position was both irksome in the extreme and not altogether unattended with danger from various quarters. The whole camp is now more or less within range of the enemy's guns, and President Lopez's violence is such that I was repeatedly warned to be most guarded in my intercourse with him.'

But whether or not the Foreign Office believed these and similar statements, it might at least have foreseen that to publish them in an official form was certain to irritate President Lopez and increase the peril of British subjects in his power. The deaths of Starks, Watts, and Oliver, the imprisonment and torture of Masterman and Taylor have been since the publication of Mr. Gould's despatches by the Foreign Office. How these despatches could have been published, and no strong measures taken to ensure safety for our countrymen who were then with Lopez, passes our comprehension.

Mr. Masterman says:—

'Mr. Gould left, taking the women and children with him; but, notwithstanding his representations of Lopez's lawlessness, and the dangerous position in which our countrymen remained, little or nothing has been done for their relief. It is true that a gunboat has been twice sent up the river to repeat the farce of asking for the release of British subjects; the answer returned to the first application was that none wished to leave, and a foreman in the arsenal went on board and stated that such was the case; but Mr. Nesbit, the man in question, had left his wife and children in the hands of Lopez as hostages. The second time Mr. Fox was brought down, then so ill that he could not perform his duties satisfactorily; and I believe a third has been sent since Lopez retreated to the cordillere, and returned as it went.'

On the second occasion Commander Parsons, of H.M.S. *Beacon*, was the agent of her Majesty's Government, and, as Colonel Thompson has related, was equally deceived. He was allowed to take way Mr. Fox, the medical man, once imprisoned, who was too ill to be of any use, and about a dozen women and children. It was stated at the time in this journal that those whom Captain Parsons brought away were of no use to Lopez, and that his assurances were to be trusted. After this Mr. Gould was sent up but could do nothing. It was not likely that a gentleman whose severe remarks on Lopez had been published would be well received by him. It would appear from Mr. Masterman's statements, and also from Mr. Gould's despatches, that on the occasion of Mr. Gould's first visit, the wily Lopez tried to sow dissension between him and the naval commander who accompanied the mission; he was barely civil to Mr. Gould, and overpoweringly gracious to Commander Michell, on whom he bestowed the Paraguayan Order of Merit. We hope that the Admiralty, if it has not already done so, will order this present to be returned.

A later game which Lopez has attempted to play on the British Government and public has been an ostentatious remittance, through General M'Mahon, of certain sums acknowledged as debts to British subjects. Any sums so sent are but a very small portion of what has been taken from foreigners. Mr. Masterman says that when Mr. Washburn left Asuncion he placed in the care of the French and Italian consuls a large amount of personal property belonging to foreigners, which had been entrusted to him for safety, and that all fell into the hands of Lopez. Mr. Alonzo Taylor gave an account of the money entrusted to his care by his fellow-workmen, all which has been lost.

Mr. Masterman mentions that in February, 1868, after the Brazilian fleet passed Humaita and appeared before Asuncion, six or eight British mechanics, with their wives and children, too refuge in the American Legation at Asuncion. They were afterwards, in July, compelled to leave the Legation. "Colonel Fernandez promised Mr. Washburn that they should not be molested; but they were kept as prisoners in the railway station for some time, and then sent into the country. Two at least were arrested, and one, Mr. Watts, was shot, leaving a wife and several children." What has become of the rest?

Mr. Masterman says that, when he left Paraguay in December last, there were about twenty British subjects alive with Lopez, among whom he names Mr. Surgeon Skinner, Mr. Valpy, C. E., Mr. Rhind, C. E., and Mr. Weiss. Mr. Gould particularly mentioned Mr. Valpy in his despatches of 1868 as being most unjustifiably detained, and expressed strong apprehensions of his being in danger from the anger of Lopez.

It is to be presumed that our Government have received some time since full information from our diplomatic agents in the River Plate of the execution and torturing of British subjects which occurred at the end of last year. The River Plate correspondence presented to Parliament at the end of the session has not yet been circulated, and will be looked for with painful curiosity.

Other European Governments have also to complain of murders and barbarous treatment of their subjects; and it is a poor satisfaction to us to know that more Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, and Portuguese have been generally victimized than Britons. Portuguese consul and vice-consul are among the murdered. The Chancellor of the French Consulate was for some time in prison, and treated with indignity, but saved by the arrival of a French gunboat sent up by the French Minister at Buenos Ayres. Mr. Masterman says:—

'About the middle of November the Chancellor of the French Consulate, M. de Libertad, arrived in Pikisyry. Before I was arrested, the Consul told me that he had been charged as an accomplice, but I scarcely thought that Lopez would have ventured on such a step, and the fact that he did so proves how reckless he had become. The Frenchman looked weary and frightened when he arrived at the encampment, and ate scarcely anything for several days. He was put in the hut next to mine, was not in irons, but was tied in the stocks (*cepo de lazo*) every night like the rest of us; the two brothers of Lopez alone escaped this.'

Captain Seguier says that several Frenchmen were flogged to death; he names two, Messrs. Anglade and Filisbert.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg publishes an article which seems to foreshadow a new Russian expedition against Khiva. It says that the Kirghiz rebellion has been to a great extent provoked and maintained by the Khan of Khiva, who has "not only sent his agents into the Kirghiz steppes to excite the people against Russia, but induced them by promises of assistance to pay him tribute in silver and cattle." The *Gazette* adds that the Khan "even dared to send to the Russian frontier nearly 5,000 of his soldiers," and that "his agents still visit the steppes and spread seditious proclamations among the Kirghiz."

"This conduct" (the Russian paper continues) "cannot be reconciled with the dignity of Russia; if it were left unpunished, it might exercise an influence which would be very prejudicial to us, not only upon the Kirghiz, but also on all the inhabitants of our possessions in Central Asia, as also on our neighbours of Bokhara, Khiva, and other countries. We may be certain that no one can guarantee the preservation of tranquillity among the Kirghiz, if the authorities do not secure to them efficacious protection against the inhabitants of Khiva, who may plunder them with impunity, and compel them again to resist the orders of our Government. Having 800,000 Kirghiz subjects in the steppes, it is our duty to defend them against their enemies; but in order to do this it is necessary above all to give a good lesson to the Khan of Khiva for interfering in the affairs of the Kirghiz. We can then define and fortify our frontier on the side of Khiva, both in the direction of Fort Ouralskoie and on the Caspian."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CHARLES MAURICE.

A PERSON who for many years was one of the most notorious figures in the theatrical word of Paris, Charles Maurice, editor of the old *Courrier des Theatres*, has lately died at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Now he is gone, defenders try to prove that he was one of the most honest and independent of critics. Such a defence is fatal to his reputation. Looked upon as the very incarnation of a system of cheap venality, Maurice lived, like Suche, on the badness of his character. No one accuses him of taking large bribes. A subscription to his paper, which, first brought out in 1818, continued till 1849, was considered a sufficient premium to ensure an artist against any assault which the wit or malice of Charles Maurice might suggest. No one was a greater proficient in the art of establishing a "*raw*," and working upon it when established. He did not demolish a victim with a single article, but he would give a line a day as a perpetual cause of irritation. Protection against such treatment was well worth an outlay of some 30 or 40 francs for the half year.

There was small delicacy in the manner of his attacks. Poor Mdlle. Georges, who had incurred his wrath, furnished, by the stoutness which she acquired in her latter years, a perpetual theme for very brutal and not very amusing pleasantries. Thus the fact that the elephant Chuny performed at the Porte Saint Martin on the evening when Mdlle. Georges made her debut at the Odeon was recorded in the *Courrier* as a strange coincidence. When the same lady was engaged at the Porte Saint Martin masons, it was said, had been hired to shore up the house. Nor was absence from the stage enough to place the butt beyond the reach of his malignant pen. An anecdote respecting King Louis Philippe was once invented for the sole purpose of annoying Mdlle. Georges. According to the *Courrier*, while the King of the French was reviewing his troops on the Champ de Mars, beneath a broiling sun, that nearly consumed the reviewer and the reviewed, a sudden relief was afforded by a shadow unexpectedly cast over the whole assembly. This proved to be the shadow of Mdlle. Georges, who was passing in her carriage.

Mdlme. Dorval was more delicately assailed. A eulogistic article appeared one day in the *Courrier*, lauding her up to the skies, and bestowing upon her every possible attribute of excellence, with one reservation, that her memory was defective. The lady, who was on intimate terms with Maurice, called upon him to know why she was charged with so singular a fault. "Because you have forgotten to renew your subscription," was the reply. Mdlme. Dorval, it appears, had not only her name struck off, but sent in receipt for five subscriptions as usual. "Five!" exclaimed the editor; "you always subscribe for ten copies. It is clear that your memory is failing."

A story about Talma puts Charles Maurice in more favourable light. The great tragedian did not subscribe to the *Courrier*, but his reputation was so colossal that he could not be attacked without circumspection. An article accordingly made its appearance, in which to talk a dozen lines of praise was added the following supplement:—

'Ce que j'admire en lue (Talma), ce sont les trois gestes qu'il a et qui sont vraiment remarquables. L'un de ces gestes consiste à porter sa main à son cœur,—c'est le No. 1; le second a ctendre le bras en avant, c'est le No. 2; le troiseime a jeter les deux bras, devant lui et a les ramener contre sa poitrine c'est le No. 3.'

The application of the general principle thus laid down was made in a subsequent number:—

'Hier nous avons assiste a la representation d' "Horace," Talma jouait Horace. Il a ete admirable dans le geste No. 2. Aumoment des imprecations il s'est montre merveilleux en developpant le geste No. 3. Quant au geste No. I, nous l'avons applaudi plusieurs fois dan la soiree. Il en a meme ete si content lui-meme qu'is l'a repete a dessein plusieurs fois.'

After this sort of thing had been repeated some half a dozen times, Talma called upon Maurice, and told him that he need not concern himself any more about him, as he intended to quit the stage. So Lopez was Maurice moved—and no wonder—to tale—that he threw himself on his knees before the tragedian, and begged his pardon. From that time they were close friends.

The personal attacks of Maurice frequently led to demands for personal satisfaction, and as he never refused a challenge, his duels were numerous. A story told of him in his capacity of duellist is characteristic if not true. One day he was sitting between his wife and a friend, to whom he was reading the details of some affair of honour, but suddenly stopped short, forgetting whether he had broken the leg or the collar bone of his antagonist. Mdme. Maurice, a remarkably sedate lady, rising from her chair, fetched a large book and turned over the pages in alphabetical order, till she reached the object of her search,—"Vous lui avez casse le bras" was her quiet report.

By dint of his levy of his black mail, or his honest criticism, whichever it was, Charles Maurice, after thirty years' work at the *Courrier des Theatres*, which, by the way, frequently changed its title, was enabled to retire with an income of 5,000 francs. A complete collection of the numbers of the journal would be one of the most valuable records of the Parisian stage, but is hardly to be obtained. It is said, indeed, that even the set in possession of the French Dramatic Authors' Society is far from perfect, and that the only one thoroughly complete was owned by Maurice himself, and is to be found among his effects.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ACCORDING to one of our English contemporaries, Dr. Pegide suggests electricity as a cure for the cases both of the body and the mind. He asserts that children physically weak and wanting in mental powers may by the action of electricity to strengthened both in body and mind, "and acquire an aptitude for work and a facility of learning to which they were strangers before the treatment." The Lyceum of the Prince Imperial at Vanves is to be made a proving house for his system. Should the experiment prove successful, treatment by electricity will supersede the use of the birch, a change which will probably be hailed with rapture by the rising generation.—*Delhi Gazette.*

DEEP-SEA CABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—During my absence at Brest, on the business of the French Atlantic Cable Company, many statements have appeared in the London papers respecting deep sea-cables, and especially referring to the cable proposed to be laid between Ceylon and Penang, which cable is to be constructed on a novel form for that portion which is to be laid in deep water. The risks to which submarine cables are exposed may be divided into two classes—first, risks during laying; second, injury from the action of storms and currents. I will speak now of the risks from storms. In order to avoid injury from waves the cable used in shallow water, known as the shore end, is made strong enough to resist the action of the waves, and, in addition, we always endeavour to select a sandy locality, devoid of rocks, so that the waves shall bury the shore end in it. The shore ends of all cables, of whatever description, must in this respect be alike, and we intend using for the Ceylon and Penang Cable a shore end similar in construction to the Atlantic Cable of 1865 (a cable which has never been out of order) the French Atlantic Cable, and many others. This shore end will be made of such a length as to run down into water of over 300 feet—or 50 fathoms—a depth at which the action of the waves is so slight as to be hardly felt. The cable from this point to a depth of 200 fathoms—or 1,200 feet—will be of the ordinary iron-clad type, similar to the cables used between England and the Continent and in the Persian Gulf. In water having depths varying from 200 to 2,400 fathoms, or more, the cable will be of the new description. I have never known an instance in which an iron-clad cable has been chafed through by storms or currents on the rocks in water of greater depth than 40 fathoms; and at this depth, in only one special instance, between Ushant and the northern coast of France, where tremendous currents reversing with the tide exist, the bottom being exceedingly rocky.

It is well known to all nautical men that the action of the waves decreases very rapidly in descending. I believe I am correct in stating, in proof of this, that a diver engaged upon the wreck of the Royal George accidentally left his spectacles on the wreck off Spithead. The depth of water was about 16 fathoms. A violent storm prevented him from resuming operations for about nine days, and, on again descending, he found his spectacles in the place where he left them. It is also well known to all nautical men that currents extend, as a rule, to only a small depth; and it is a common practice to moor a boat in deep water, by tying a kettle or some heavy object to a line, and dropping it overboard into the comparatively still water. This mode of anchoring has been frequently used by the surveyors in the Atlantic. As a further proof of the complete stillness at the bottom, I may mention the cable that was laid from Varna to Balaclava. This plain gutta-percha covered wire was wholly uninjured by those terrific storms which destroyed so many English vessels. The line was about 350 miles in length; its shore ends were of the iron-clad form, but very light, and about ten miles in length; the rest of the cable was simply a plain gutta percha covered wire without any exterior protection whatever. This cable worked during the greater part of the Crimean campaign, and when it broke (or was cut), it was in very shallow water near Varna; ample proof how very slight the action of the waves must be at the bottom of those depths of even less than 100 fathoms. As a matter of precaution, we intend to carry our iron-clad cable to a depth of 200 fathoms.

I now come to the risks attending the laying of cables in great depths. The instances already quoted show that the action of currents and waves in great depths is practically nil, and the whole object of the steel and hemp covering is to give sufficient strength to enable the engineers to lay the insulated conductor uninjured on the bottom, and recover it again in case of loss of insulation. The deep-sea soundings have uniformly shown that the bottom of the ocean, at great depths, is composed of microscopic shells and ooze. One could not have desired a better bed than this on which to lay an insulated conductor. When, in 1866, it was attempted, from the Great Eastern, to recover the 1865 cable, although the grapnels hooked it time after time, they did not succeed in bringing it on board from a depth of 1,600 fathoms, as it was only by going back to where there was a depth of 1,600 fathoms that they were able to bring the cable on board and make the splice. It is a well-known fact that a cod line, attached to a sinking weight of 100lbs., has often brought that weight to the surface again from upwards of 2,000 fathoms, or 12,000 feet. The principle of the light hempen cable is that of the sounding line; its strength consist in the hempen rope, which, in water, has little or no weight. The gutta percha cable has little or no weight in water; consequently, the whole weight to be contended with is the copper conductor. Theoretically, the steel-covered Atlantic cables will bear a weight equal to ten miles of their length in water; the light hempen cable will bear over 35 miles of its length in water; the latter, therefore, can be recovered from very much greater depths than the former. But what has been the cause of the accidents in laying the steel-covered insulated conductors? The faults cut out between Valentia and Newfoundland, and the two faults between Brest and St. Pierre, were caused by punctures through the gutta percha; in some cases pieces of the steel wire of the cable were found sticking in or through the gutta percha. It is possible that some of the faults were made by cable assassins. These difficulties do not exist with the light hempen cable; first, because there is no steel wire in its construction to injure it. Secondly, because it has no tendency to kink or make foul flakes, and consequently it is unnecessary to have tanks in the tanks to prevent the formation of kinks and foul flakes. Thirdly, owing to its lightness, no paying-out machinery, with its risks, will be employed. Should a foul flake or kink occur, the tangle will be allowed to go overboard, and all danger avoided. Fourthly, the absence of steel will greatly facilitate the detection of faults, should any occur; but, inasmuch as the great causes of these faults do not exist with the light hempen cable, the great risks to which deep-sea submarine lines have been hitherto exposed during laying are got rid of.

The failures in the Red Sea cable, an iron-clad cable of the usual form, but smaller, were due to two causes:—First, the cable was never put under water from the day it was manufactured till the day it was laid, consequently it was impossible to ascertain whether the insulation would be perfect in water until it was submerged. The chances are that it contained many defects before it was laid. Secondly, this cable was laid in shallow water, and in a very short time a section of 100 miles in length was spanned with a length of cable of ninety-nine miles, and consequently it must have been stretched and laid in long festoons, supported here and there by rocks. The practice now is to lay cables in deeper water, with sufficient slack to adapt themselves to the most irregular bottom likely to be met with. The failure of the first Atlantic cable in 1858 was due to defects of insulation which existed in the cable before submersion. On this point allow me to refer you to my report in 1858 to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. This cable, like the one in the Red Sea and many that failed in the Mediterranean, was not tested in water before it was laid. Those who have been engaged in the more difficult operation of repairing submarine telegraph cables, are vastly more competent to give an opinion upon the merits and demerits of the various plans proposed, than those who only occupy themselves with the more simple child's-play of cable laying. It is only right to state that Sir Wm. Thomson is a thoroughly practical, mechanical engineer, and that he was present at every successful and unsuccessful attempt at laying cables across the Atlantic prior to 1869. Mr. Fleeming Jenkin, who has recovered cables from very great depths in the Mediterranean, and who has been engaged in many more cable expeditions than some of those whose names are quoted as the great authorities in favour of heavy cables, is like Sir W. Thomson, convinced that the use of an exterior iron covering, as a means of laying the insulated conductor safely at the bottom of deep water, is wholly wrong in principle. Much has been written during my absence as to the danger the proprietors of existing companies who have heavy cables will be subjected to from competing cables of the light description. I fully agree in the correctness of the above, if the said proprietors sit still while all the world is advancing. The remedy is in their own hands.—I am, &c.,

CROMWELL F. VARLEY.

106, Cannon-street, Sept. 13.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Services Gazette* remarks—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,

St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼ and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (Win a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bott es.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, proved entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks aroundthem.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	Is. 11 5/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	Is. 11 7/16d.	do.
,, 1 do.	Is. 11 5/16d.	do.
,, demand	Is. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland do.	Is. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	Is. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	Is. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at Is. 11 5/8d. per Rs.	
,, 4 ,, ,,	at Is. 11 1/2d.	,,
,, 3 ,, ,,	at Is. 11 7/16d.	,,
,, 2 ,, ,,	at Is. 11 3/8d.	,,
,, 1 ,, ,,	at Is. 11 5/16d.	,,
On demand	at Is. 11 1/4d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at Is. 11 3/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital	$50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	$35,00, 00
Reserve Fund	$7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gillman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Messrs. Belilios & Co.
George I. Heiland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.
Hankow.	Yokohama.
	Calcutta.
	Bombay.

London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	6 per cent per annum.
6 ,,	5 do. do.
4 ,,	4 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.

4 do.	1/11 9/16 ,,
3 do.	1/11 1/2 ,,
2 do.	1/11 7/16 ,,
1 do.	1/11 3/8 ,,
On demand	1/11 5/16 ,,
On Scotland	1/11 5/16 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for consideration without commission.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£41,000